WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1905.

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#### Right to Counsel in Criminal Cases.

We believe that the application of ALBERT T. PATRICK to be allowed to argue the appeal from the judgment of death against him before the Court of Appeals at Albany is the first instance of the assertion of the right of a person condemned as a murderer to be heard in his own behalf, not simply through counsel, but in person, before an appellate tribunal. Chief Judge CULLEN recognized this right by instructing the warden of the State prison at Sing Sing to produce the prisoner at the time fixed for the argument of the appeal. in order that he might present his own of permitting the custom houses of an case; but on second thoughts and un- indebted American commonwealth to der the advice of his counsel, PATRICK be administered by a creditor Power; abandoned his idea of presenting his case himself and left it to be argued by if logically carried out, warrant the his lawyers.

The Constitution of this State provides that "in any trial in any court whatever the party accused shall be allowed to of a debtor commonwealth. appear and defend in person and with counsel as in civil actions." It will be observed that the right to counsel thus guaranteed relates only to trials; and in the strict and technical sense the trial of a criminal case is hadfin the court of first instance, and the hearing of an appeal is not usually denominated a trial. The word "trial," however, seems to have been used by the framers of the Constitution in a broader sense, as applicable to any contested hearing in a criminal action or proceeding; and this was evidently the view of Chief Judge CULLEN in acceding to PATRICE'S application for leave to be heard in person.

We are so familiar in this country with the doctrine of the right of a de fendant in a criminal cause to be heard by counsel that it is difficult to realize that this right was denied in England to persons accused of felonies other than treason up to the year 1836; so that less than seventy years ago a man on trial before an English court of justice for murder was compelled to defend himself as best he could, without any legal assistance whatever. Indeed, there was no right to the aid of coursel in prosecutions for high treason prior to he revolution of 1688. To illustrate the spirit of the old English law on this subject, Chief Justice COOLEY, in his well known treatise on "Constitutional Limitations," refers to the case of Sir WILLIAM PARKINS, who was tried for high treason before Lord HOLT and his associate justices in the year 1695. The trial came on after the statute permitting the aid of counsel in prosecutions for high treason had been enacted, but to be allowed counsel, inasmuch as he would have a right to counsel if the trial were postponed but for one day: and he read the preamble of the statute to show the Parliamentary recognition of the justice of his claim. The Court, however, denied his request, allowed the case to be forced to trial, and the prisoner was convicted and executed.

Whatever may be said of the present imperfections of legal procedure in this country, our law is not justly subject to the reproach of inhumanity in criminal prosecutions, such as was commonly practised in England up to a period within the memory of living men.

## The Prospects of the Santo Dominge

Treaty. As we have previously pointed out, the fate of the Santo Domingo treaty depends upon the question whether a few Democratic Senators can be persuaded to vote for it, and thus make up the requisite two-thirds. It still remains uncertain whether success will attend the efforts of the Committee on Foreign Relations to conciliate the minority by reporting the treaty in amended form.

We can see no reason why any friends of the treaty should object to these amendments. It was judicious to allay the misgivings of those who do not approve of a new and explicit definition of the policy proclaimed by our fifth President. This was done by striking out those words of the preamble which intimate that the agreement with Santo Demingo should be regarded as a legitimate and logical outcome of the Monroe Dectrine. The treaty is more likely to secure ratification if it be put forward as an isolated agreement, entered into, not with the view of establishing a precedent, but in order to deal with a peculiar set of circumstances.

Some Republican Senators who for a time evinced uneasiness have doubtless been reassured by the information that President ROOSEVELT and Secretary HAY are not the first representatives of their party to offer to shield a Latin-American republic from the risk of seeing its custom houses occupied by a European Power. Among the papers sent with the treaty by the State Department to the Senate was an account of the positions taken by Secretary EVARTS and Secretary Blaine about a quarter of a century ago, when there was some ground for apprehending that France might collect by force certain debts owing to her citi-

zens by Venezuela. It seems that in 1880 France complained that Venezuela had failed to pay installments due on certain claims, the justice of which had been acknowledged by the unable to meet its obligations. Caracas Government sixteen years be- |. This corporation prospered and flour-

fore. Fearing that the French Governpossession of her custom houses for the purpose of collecting the money, Venezuela proposed to deliver monthly certain sums to our State Department, which, on its part, should undertake to distribute the money among foreign creditors. Secretary EVARTS on Feb. 18, 1881, indicated in a note to the Venezuelan Minister at Washington that the proposal would be considered favorably, provided all the foreign creditors should assent to it.

Secretary BLAINE, who succeeded Mr. EVARTS, took a like view of the situation. and on July 23, 1881, in a note to Mr. Noves, our Minister at Paris, suggested that, with the acquiescence of the European creditors, the United States might place an agent in Caracas to receive monthly from the Venezuelan Government an amount to be agreed upon, the said amount to be distributed thereafter pro rata among the creditor nations. Mr. BLAINE added that should the Caracas Government fail for more than three months to pay the installments agreed upon, the American agent might be authorized to take charge of the custom houses at La Guayra and Puerto Cabello. and to reserve from the monthly receipts a sufficient sum to pay the cove-

nanted amount. Nothing came of Mr. BLAINE's proposal, because the French Government refused to yield its claim to a priority of settlement, and preferred to enter into direct negotiations with Venezuela. It is plain, however, that both Mr. EVARTS and Mr. BLAINE were alive to the danger for the principle thus established would, sequestration of a debtor's whole customs revenue for an indefinite period, and thus materially affect the destiny

It appears that not only a great many Democrats, but some Republicans, evewith suspicion the seventh article of difficult matter than it was in earlier the treaty, which, even in its amended form, provides that "the United States, while this treaty is being executed, may take such steps as it may deem proper to preserve order and facilitate the accomplishment of the purposes thereof." The provision is construed to mean that our navy and our army might be used to uphold the administration of President MORALES, who would thus be transformed into a mere dummy, in whose name we should practically enter into possession of the eastern part of Its 25,000 people of that class would apthe island. There certainly is nothing in the career of Mr. MORALES which would justify us in swerving from our fundamental duty to avoid interference with the internal politics of an American commonwealth.

An amendment has been proposed that would limit our powers and responsibilities under the seventh article, by declaring that the treaty will expire by limitation at the end of ten years. unless previously extended by treaty A good deal may be done in ten years. however, and there are many far sighted Senators who deem it more prudent to strike out the article altogether. Whether the treaty thus mutilated would be any longer acceptable to Mr. MORALES may be doubted, as, in his desire to bring about intimate relations with the United States, it is believed that he, like his predecessor. President BAEZ, is mainly prompted by a desire to assure his own continuance in power. It may be remembered that not long after the treaty negotiated with Santo WILLIAM PARKINS entreated the Court | Domingo by the Grant administration was rejected by the Senate Mr. BAEZ ceased to be the Dominican Executive.

Of course, if we place agents in Dominican custom houses we are entitled to protect them from molestation; but that seems as far as we ought to go in the maintenance of "order."

## Four New Johs.

Senator WILLIAM J. TULLY's bill proding for the appointment of four additional State Railway Commissioners has reached General Orders in the Senate and its chances for passage are reported to be good. The bill amends the railroad law, and its sole purpose seems to be to create four! new jobs, paying \$8,000 a year each, to be filled by the Governor from the ranks of the faithful of his party. No provision is included in the pending measure for an increase in the representation of practical railroad men on the commission. There is to be no restriction on the Governor in his selection of the commissioners.

By adding four new members to the commission the annual cost of maintaining that body will be increased from \$60,000 to \$120,000, of which \$56,000 will go in salaries to the members of the board. \$14,400 for "necessary travelling expenses," \$6,000 as salary to the secretary. and the balance for the hire of the inspector, accountant and clerical force. The expenses of the commission, except for rent of offices and printing and binding its annual reports, are borne by the treasuries of the railway corporations

in the State. The railroad corporations are notoriously rich. They can afford to pay the cost of the enlarged commission. There are many hungry ones among the patriots now out of jobs who will be willing to sacrifice their private interests for the welfare of the travelling public and \$8,000 a year. The addition of four members will probably not decrease the efficiency of the commission as it is constituted at present. Therefore, why should not the Tully bill be passed?

## Triumph for Trades Unionism.

While public attention has been monopolized by the unsuccessful strike of the former employees of the Interporough Rapid Transit Company the final act in another important struggle between heartless Capital and struggling Labor has reached its climax. The Townsend & Downey Shipbuilding Company's plant at Shooters Island was offered for sale at auction yesterday by the receiver in bankruptcy who has had charge of the corporation's affairs since it has been

controlling the trades unions to which its employees belonged decided that they, and not the owners, should manage its business. With that obstinate stupidity which capitalists frequently display. the members of the corporation refused to surrender what they called their "rights" in their property. The agitators at once began a campaign to discipline them, and the company was forced into bankruptcy.

From the wreckage of the organizations that once controlled the subway and the elevated railroads in Manhattan and The Bronx disheartened labor agitators may turn their eyes to the less discouraging sight on Shooters Island. There, at least, they have won a great triumph. The Townsend & Downey Shipbuilding Company was a small affair-its plant was worth but a beggarly \$2,000,000-in comparison with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company; but it is ruined now, and for its destruction the agitators of the trades unions are entitled to all the credit.

### Not All Blubber Eaters.

The people of Alaska evidently think that they are not getting a "square deal." They believe that Mr. ROOSEVELT should have gone a little further in his inaugural address by adding to his declaration that the United States must ever be careful not to wrong other nations, a declaration that the United States must not wrong its own people.

The Washington Post is somewhat dis respectful in stating that the average Senator learned years ago that Alaska was purchased from Russia, and has learned nothing concerning it since. It says fhat "to him Alaska is a stretch of wilderness dotted with Esquimaux sucking bits of blubber." This is as hard on the Senate as the Senate has been on neglected Alaska.

The government of Territories and dependencies is fast becoming a more years. Territories want Statehood, and Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines file their little complaints about the limitations of the systems established for them. The claims of Alaska are at least fairly well founded The region is probably quite as well qualified for a Territorial government as Hawaii is. It certainly has a far greater number of American born whites residing within its borders than has the little group of islands out in the Pacific. pear to have as much right to a Delegate in Congress as the Porto Ricans have.

Commercially, Alaska begins to appear in a notable way in our statistics. Its gold shipments to the United States last year a little exceeded \$19,000,000; about one-half of which was Alaskan and the other half from the upper Yukon. Its merchandise imports from the United States proper were valued at \$11,450,000. This is more than was sold to Hawaii, more than double the sales to the Philippines, and only a few dollars less than was sold to Porto Rico. Its merchandise shipments to the United States proper were valued at \$10,600,000. This is more than we took from the Philippines, and a little less than we took from Porto Rico. Hawaii's sugar enabled her to more than double this sum.

Alaska promises to make more noise in the Fifty-ninth Congress than she made in the Fifty-eighth. As her clamor will be pitched in a good American key, she is entitled to a hearing.

#### The Far Reaching Plans of Princeton's President.

That he possesses in high degree and in a rare combination the scholarly attainments of the old time college president and the practical business ability of the modern executive officer. President WOODROW WILSON of Princeton has shown by his able administration of the university since 1902, and his plans, at once sane and bold, conservative and far reaching, for its future.

At President Wilson's suggestion, the report of the treasurer has recently for the first time been made public. The greatest need of the university is full endowment. The work of Princeton is done on an income of \$185,000, from \$2,705,500 of invested funds. With tuition and other fees, room rents and miscellaneous sources, the total income is \$460,-000. Annual expenses exceed this sum by \$18,000, the deficit being made up by gifts, chiefly, of course, from alumni. The scope of President WILSON'S plans will be understood when it is said that their perfect realization will be possible only with an income of \$2,500,000-nearly equal to the present endowment; but the author of the scheme has been able to convince even the cautious trustees of its feasibility.

It is on the educational side, however, that President Wilson's plans are of broadest public interest; and educators are watching their development with close attention. In a word, the proposition is to establish in Princeton a

'tutorial system." The Princeton curriculum has already been reformed to the extent of making the old degree of B. S. strictly a certificate of scientific training and introducing that of Litt. B., intermediate between it and the pure academic-a course of oultural studies, but without Greek, The Arts degree is retained in its classic purity. "The question of requiring or not requiring Greek," says President WILSON, "did not detain or distress us." Greek remains a requirement for all candidates for the Arts degree. When Princeton drops Greek she will be ready to open her doors to the "co-ed." By the group system of cognate studies the undergraduate exercises his preference, intelligently and with consistency. It is a

system of assisted election. The "tutorial system" of Princeton is not to be that of Oxford and Cambridge. The American undergraduate can never be made to submit to proctorial supervision by his instructors, nor would American university instructors ever consent to perform such functions. The intention is simply to increase the active teaching force by the addition of a number of tutors, each to take charge, under the direction of full professors,

ished under the direction of its owners of twenty students-to make "reading ment might institute a blockade and take until two years ago. Then the agitators men" of them. The object of the innovation is to offer the student, not only the stimulus of the broad community life and the quickening rivalries of the great university, but also that intimate contact with his instructors which is the best advantage of the small

college. The idea seems excellent, and of practical promise. Were Princeton a true university, with schools of law and medicine and a great post-graduate department, it might be less so; but perhaps, while Yale and Harvard are still experimenting, Princeton has found the true solution of her problems.

### Cats and Missouri.

All over the world legislators, statesmen, philanthropists and sociologists are watching the Missouri House of Representatives. Watching it with breath less attention and interest, not because it "will bear watching" or wants to "get away" with anything. The other night Mr. Walmsley's bill to tax tomcats \$5 a year and tabbies 30 cents a year came up. The bill provided that the proceeds of the cat tax should be used to establish a home for aged spinsters.

This part of the measure shows in Mr WALMSLEY a more superficial and topdressing "culture" than his constituents have the right to demand of him. Spinsters, aged or young, are not necessarily the greatest cat fanciers. The cat is a strange and mystical genius that has been celebrated worthily by many men of genius. Without cats, BALZAC, GAU-TIER, BAUDELAIRE, HUGO, SWINBURNE, would not have come to the fullest fruitage of their powers. Catless, Sir ISAAC NEWTON might have lived and died mute and inglorious. A cat, we may be sure, inspired Poe's strange music. A cat, brother of the owl, clairvovant of the night, sat on a window sill and suggested "The Raven."

For the house cat, with its ardors and its absences, its electricities and phosphorescences, its absolute independence, its night vagrancies, its obvious dæmonic or inspired character, its fellowship with witches and the Old Boy, its possession by the god or devil, divine or diabolic madness called "fits"-the house cat appeals to the artistic and the observant. Any fool can like a dog. The dog is a bourgeois. The cat is an artist. Fickle, ungrateful, careless, a dandy, an epicure, but never commonplace, and seldom "respectable."

This is said for the information and reproof of Mr. WALMSLEY, to whom and Jefferson City we now return. The committee in charge of the Tom-and-tabby tax bill is composed of well meaning dullards, persons unfitted to appreciate feline talents. It reported a Philistine amendment directing that the provisions of the measure should not apply to "black cats, white cats, yellow cats, brindled cats, speckled cats, nor any other kind of cats excepting wildcats."

It may be said that this opposition to the taxing of the house father and house mother proves that Missouri loves cats, has cats to burn, and feels that she can't. afford to pay taxes on them. But cats are obvious luxuries. As mousers, mouse traps beat them all hollow. Indeed, the best cat minds scorn mice save, perhaps, as the perfume and suppliance of a minute. Why, then, are Gil and Tabby not fair game for the tax col-

"GoD save all here, barring the cat!" says an Irish proverb, intimating the satanism of the furred one. If devil he he make him take out a devil wagon does, and be taxed as personal property. Those sages at Albany who are trying to put the Stock Exchange out of business might better impose a

Mr. LEE moved that the Missouri cat tax bill be amended "so as to have all cats killed. Then," be said, "the women may have time to lavish some of their affections on me instead of the infernal cats." Finally, the bill was killed, instead of the infernal cats, but by a close vote. Killed, we imagine, because some Representatives believed it to be a veiled attack on United States Senator WILLIAM JOEL STONE, the noiseless, flowersoft, "gumshoe" footed statesman, who "sucks the eggs, but hides the shells," as BILL PRELPS says.

The presence of a man's photograph in the rogues gallery is considered by every policeman as a full and sufficient warrant for the man's arrest at any time and under any circumstances, regardless of whether there is any charge to be brought against the victim. Magistrate Ommen has refused to allow a prisoner arraigned before him to be photographed for the police, on the ground that no conviction had been obtained against him. Said the Magistrate: Many innocent persons have been photographed

for the rogues gallery, and were after their dis e unable to get their pictures out again. No her should be photographed for the gallery until after conviction."

Good sense, and it should be good law The rogues gallery should be for law breakers only, and not for those who have merely been accused of crime.

In his speech to the Congress of Mothers Mr. ROOSEVELT reasserted his convictions as to "race suicide" and celebrated the blessing of children. His soorn of the woman who "has let her nature be twisted so that she prefers a sterile, pseudo-intel lectuality to that great and beautiful development which comes only to those whose lives know the fulness of duty done," will not be swallowed patiently by some of the advanced and independent girls and women, and some of the dwellers in fists may regard his views as curiously primitive; but he has the majority with him.

Large families were the rule among the early settlers, and are the rule among the strong later immigrant races that now possess the land.

It is easy to call Mr. ROOSEVELT'S preachments "old fashioned," "elementary," "commonplace," and to look down upon them from the superior heights of modern enlightenment, but it is none the less true that most Americans hold these "elementary" and "old fashioned" opinions.

### Russia-March, 1905. eyond this chaos of defeat and death,

Where blinded millions grope with shuddering While darkness deepens and the slain increase Praying all helplessly for light and peace, The peace that frowns, more menacing than war, On priest and lord and "Great White Czar"— Is that dim spectre in the distance there The shade of Lincoln or of Robespierre!

MR. RIDER'S ELOQUENCE. Another Irstance of "Unconscious Cere-

bration." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: The Congress which has just closed its career, if it gained no other distinction, fairly won the sobriquet of the "Elegino Congress, nany eulogies were never before, I believe, pronounced in a single Congress, and, truth say, on the whole these performance were very creditable, some of them rising into true eloquence. But then, who co ot grow eloquent in reviewing the lives and work of such characters as Frances E

lard, Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin?
Among the shorter eulogies on decedents less known to fame, by which the literary standing of our Solons was illustrated in this Congress, was one by Representative Ira E. Rider of our own State, the conclusion of which peculiarly attracted and fixed my As the paragraph is brief, I venture to transcribe it:

"It is not ours to measure relative merit or award the palm of virtue; of one thing only are we certain that for all lovers and servers of humanity (wha ever may have been their station in life) there is reserved, not a niche in the grand Valhalla of the northern gods, or a bower in the calli and pallid moonlight of a Greek Elyalum, but a welcome and a home in that beautiful and tranquil world which is the goal of all our earthly aspirations the world of solved problems, of realised ideals of yearning affections quenched in the fulness of fruition, that world where the spirit is ever willing and the fiesh never weak.

Among the volumes which I have thought worthy of a place in my library are three by W. R. Greg, an English essayist of the last cen-tury; an author whom, though often differing with him, I yet read with perpetual delight Among the many passages I have marked in these volumes is the following, being the concluding paragraph of an essay entitled

"Good People," which reads as follows: "It is not ours to measure relative merit or award the palm of virtue. Of one thing only we may b sure, that for all true lovers and servers of Human-ity (whatever may have been their line) there is reserved-not fame, not glory, not perhaps even enttion here, not a niche in the grand Valhalla of the northern gods, not a bower in the chill and pallid moonlight of a Greek Rhyslum, but—a welome and a home in that beautiful and tranqui world which is the goal of all our earthly aspira tions—the world of solved problems, of realize ideals, of yearning affections quenched in the ful ness of fruition-that world where the Spirit shall lways willing and the Flesh never weak. I call the attention of THE SUN readers to

eulogium for the reason that, in connection with the extract from my author, it furnishes perhaps one of the most striking instances NEMBEIS,

ITHACA, March 13.

Girls. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In answer to "Spinster" I would say that a girl never ceases to be a girl. All women are young, but some are younger than others. No girl is an old mald until she dies. It is satisfactory to hear that "Spinster" has not

used the term "us girls" for three years, even if it is only on account of grammar. Hasn't she read "The Jackdaw of Rheims" in the "Ingoldsby Legends"? "And regardless of grammar they cried out "That's

A girl is always a girl. There are: "Good girls, bad girls, jolly girls, sad girls. Rattling, prattling, tittle-taitling girls. Stout girls, lean girls, mean girls, clean girls. Smoking, joking and provoking girls, Sorrowing girls and borrowing girls. very wary girls Daring, staring, ever varying giris! Bold girls, old girls, sweet girls, snappy girls, Doubling, pouting, wretched, happy girls, Shy girls, sly girls, mooney, spooney girls, Dancing, entrancing and romancing giris Beautiful, dutiful, despotte, erotic,

But they are all girls, "Spinster," no matter wha maid, for the time may still come when, but-no matter! Live on! Hope on! NEW YORK, Merch 14.

### Prayers for Bob Ingersoll

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The prayers which have been offered in Philadelphia for the retormation of Mayor Weaver recall to mind a similar neident on a smaller scale which happened in this a year or two before the death of Col. Robe ngersoll. It must have been about 1897 or 186 when, turning from Wall street into Broadway, I saw two well dressed, somewhat refined looking women standing on the northeast corner, each sup porting a standard surmounted by a banner of purple silk, bearing an inscription estreating the bassers by to pray for the conversion of the celebrated agnostic.

Passing uptown, and going into a lawyer's office, there met the Colonel and told him of the efforts jolly old sides shook with laughter as he said: "Oh well! let 'em pray; they won't do me a bit of NEW YORK, March 11.

## When a Missouri Audience Laughs. 7

From the Kansas City Times. Theatre patrons probably do not realize it, but hey scrape their feet when they laugh. Manager chman and Agent Winch of the Orpheum were in the basement of that theatre during a performance recently, when suddenly there came a rumbling noise from above which sounded as though every body was leaving the auditorium.

"We rushed upstairs, expecting to find a panic." said Mr. Winch, "but there was nothing wrong at all up there. We were at a loss to understand the noise until the stage manager told us it was made by the people in the audience scraping their feet on the floor when they laughed.

## Bill Hackney's Inscription.

From the Kansas Otty Journal. The prominent part that William P. Hackney ! taking in legislative affairs has led to the revival by the Kansas papers of the old story of one of his investments in Winfield. During the boom days he built a large three story brick business building in the front of which was set a tablet bearing large letters his initials, W. P. H. Years afterward after the boom had collapsed and Mr. Hackney had lost his property, and while the building was alm tenanties and deserted he drove past the building with a friend, who asked what the letters stood for, and Mr. Hackney answered: "Why, don't you know! They stand for William Played H-

Backhand Compliment for "The Staff." To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I am glad to see at last that "the staff" at Washington has come to the conclusion that Kuropatkin is in a bad fix do not know who "the staff" is, but I do know tha ever since the war between Japan and Russia began the Washington staff has predicted defeat or the Japanese, and in every case "the staff" has Don't you think, sir, it's time for "the staff" to ease making predictions for a while?

PHILADELPHIA, March 12. A SUBSCRIBER. Discrimination Against the Mound City. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why does the Metropolitan Opera Company give a week to Kanasa City, in this State, and give the World's Fair City

The newspapers here do not explain why we, music loving community, are emitted from the DAVID KING. ST. LOUIS, March 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Russia is afraid to bring that army home for the reason that the soldiers will revolt. They are all con-scripts, many of them Poles, and they hate all that is in any way Russian. Once at home they

would be a very dangerous lot. J. H. WILLIAMS.

FARMINGDALE, N. J., March 14.

The Russian Army in Manchupia.

Lost and Found. Little Bo Peep had lost her sheep, and didn's know where to find them.
"Did you think of looking in the butcher's under the name of spring lamb!" we asked.

Accepting the clue, she joyfully started out to uncover the alias.

Knicker-My wife shops all day and gets a spool Booker-Well, my wife talks atl day and doesn's get the thread of conversation

> Spring Warning. We do not dispute it: As sure as you're born, The wind may be tempered

Bus, better be careful,

Whose flannels are shed. MCLANDBURGH WILSON. 114 YEARS OLD.

'Auntie'! Van Byke and Her Friends Believe So-Wany Congratulations

Happy and cheerful, and surrounded by many friends who offered their congratulations, "Auntie" Van Dyke celebrated yesterday in Brooklyn what is believed by her friends to be the 114th anniversary of her birth. According to her memory she was born in the slave quarters of the old Cortelyou homestead in Flatbush, on March 14, 1791.

The incident that most forcefully im pressed itself on her mind was the drilling of the soldiers at Fort Hamilton preparatory for the War of 1812. She worked for years as a slave in the fields of her master, where "she ploughed, thrashed wheat, chopped wood and hoed corn," until she was married and freed. Then she lived in New Jersey with her husband until 1865. To her were with her husband until 1865. To her were born eight children, but all of them are

She now lives at 1810 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, where she is in care of the Little family. She has been a member of St. Stephen's Church (white) at Jefferson and Patchen avenues since 1865. She is now in the care of the Lincoln Mission of 1699 Atfantic avenue, which holds annually a cele-

The descendants of the Cortelyou family have not forgotten "Auntie" and two of them, one of the Miss Cortelyous and a Miss Rushmoore, visit her regularly. The celebration of her hirthday yesterday was comparatively quiet, but there will be a correstor demonstration, over her at the greater demonstration over her at the Lincoln Mission, 1609 Atlantic avenue, to-morrow, when a reception will be held in her honor from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon There will be a birthday cake with 11 candles, speechmaking and the giving of presents. "Auntie" is manifesting great interest, concerning a new dress that is interest concerning a new dress that is being prepared for her to wear on that

# THE PROVIDENT PAWNSHOP.

#### It Used Nearly \$3,000,000 Last Year for Lean Purposes.

The annual report of the Provident Loan Association, just issued, shows that the association used last year funds amounting to \$2,922,096, an increase of about \$275,000 over that used by the association in 1903. Loans were made on 87,048 pledges, amounting to \$2,745,009, compared with \$2,416,000 in the previous year. The interest earned amounted to \$339,504, and the total running expenses were \$101,360. The net earnings were \$238,143, less \$81,035 for interest on bonds and loans and \$60,000 paid on certifi-

cates of contribution, leaving a net surplus in the treasury of \$97,107.

One of the problems which was perplexing the officers at the beginning of last year was the matter of increasing the loanable funds of the association. Temporary loans had reached the large sumporary loans had reached the large sumporary. loanable funds of the association. Temporary loans had reached the large sum of \$1,000,000, and there remained unsold of the association's certificates of contribution \$71,000 and of the society's 4½ per cent. gold bonds \$1,148,000. All the certificates, it is announced, have been placed, chiefly among previous holders, and nearly all of the bonds have been disposed of. all of the bonds have been disposed of. As a result of the sale of the bonds all the debts were funded before the close of the last fiscal year.

The report announces that the associa-tion has taken a marked step in advance in the matter of safeguarding the growing business of the organization by the election of Frank Tucker as vice-president and the establishment of an executive office under his management for the supervision and control of all branches.

### MEAT ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY No General Dispensation Issued to Catholies to Eat It.

"There seems to be an erroneous impression," said an eminent ecclesiastic to a Sun reporter vesterday, "that there is a general dispensation permitting all Cathoics who are attending banquets in Manhattan next Friday night to eat meat No such dispensation exists." The real history of the dispensation granted to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick dates back to 1897, when that society wrote for special permission to eat meat at a banque on Friday and Pope Leo XIII. granted the

privilege."
Chancellor Hayes added this: "There is no general dispensation for next Friday and the only society having special privi-leges, as far as I know, is the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. I hear that the Sons of of St. Patrick. I hear that the Sons of Ireland have received the special privi-lege, but I do not know it officially.

Other societies have written to us asking for this special privilege, but we have no power to grant it. The Pope is the only one who can. They will, of course, gain more recognition by having their demands approved by ecclesiastical authority There seems to be much strees laid on the fact that Friday happens to be the day on which these banquets take place. It would be just the same on any other day in the week in Lent. A Catholic cannot in the week in Lent. A Catholic cannot eat oysters and meat at the same meal, except by special dispensation from the Pope. Even the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick must write to Rome each year for the privilege of eating fish and game at the same

### HARPER LEAVES FOR NEW YORK. Chicago University's President to Be a

Quest Here of Mr. Rockefeller for a Week. CHICAGO, March 14.-President Harper of the University of Chicago left on the Twentieth Century Limited to-day for New York, where, for a time, he will be the guest of John D. Rockefeller. Later he will receive X-ray treatment at Lakewood, N. J. President Harper was accompanied by Dr. Joseph E. Smith, X-ray specialist of the Presbyterian Hospital; Samuel Harper,

his son, and Miss Cobb, his stenographer. President Harper will remain for a week at the residence of Mr. Rockefeller in New York. At the end of the week the party, accompanied by Mr. Rockefeller, will go to Lakewood, N. J., where quarters have been engaged. Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago is now at Lake wood making arrange-ments for the reception.

Dr. Billings went there at the request of

Mr. Rockefelier to ascertain whether conditions were suitable for the patient. On Monday he wired Dr. Harper to come on at once. President Harper says he will be back in Chicago on April 1, but his friends do not believe his physicians will allow him to return so soon.

### Further Test of Pistol Ordinance. Supreme Court Justice Dowling signed esterday a writ of habeas corpus, returnable this morning, in the case of Michele Vigliano, who after being illegally sentenced by a Magistrate was landed in Special Ses-sions and sentenced to a month's imprison-ment for violating the ordinance recently passed by the Board of Aldermen making it an offence, punishable by six months and \$250 fine, to carry a concealed weapon. Martin Wechsler, Vigliano's counsel, attacks the ordinance in toto, alleging that it

the ordinance in toto, aileging that it is illegal and not within the power of the

More Tribune Building Enlargement. Plans were filed yesterday with the Building Bureau for the enlargement of the Tribune Building by an easterly nineteen story extension of the Frankfort street L covering the lot at 5, 7 and 9 Frankfort street. Last year plans were filed adding eight stories to the old building and for constructing a new main entrance at the street level, retaining the famous clock tower. The cost of the new extension is put at \$550,000.

# 840,000 for Episcopal Charities.

Some friends of the Church Charity Foundation of the Episcopal diocese of Long Island, of which Bishop Burgess is the president, have offered a gift of \$40,000 to the Foundation, provided \$31,000 additional is contributed. The total debt of the Foundation amounts to \$71,000 and it is intended to use the money to wipe it out.

WRONG LEADER; WRONG HALL. Aldermen Surprise Mr. Murphy by Droppins

In on Him. It was all the result of a misunderstanding that almost every Tammany member of the Board of Aldermen visited Tammany Hall yesterday morning. Very soon report got around that Mr. Murphy had called them together to discuss with them principally the bill which has been intro-duced at Albany by Senator Elsberg to take away from the Aldermen all power

take away from the Aldermen all power in the granting of franchises.

At least a dozen of the Aldermen had walked over to Mr. Murphy's deak and shaken hands with him only to be dismissed in a few seconds before it occurred to him that something unusual was in the air. He asked for an explanation of the cells.

Then one of the Aldermen showed him a letter which each Tammany Alderman had received. It was a notice sent out on Monday by John T. McCall, the Tammany leader of the board, telling them that "the

leader earnestly requests your presence at the Hall to-morrow."

Most of the Alderman, it seems, construed this to mean Leader Murphy and Tammany Hall, whereas it meant Leader McCail and City Hall.

### MIKADO HONORS DR. HEPBURY. Order of the Rising Sun Conferred Lpon

the Veteran Missionary. ORANGE, N. J., March 14.-The Emperor of Japan has conferred upon the Rev. D James C. Hepburn of East Orange the decoration of the third class of the Order of the Rising Sun. This news came to Dr Hepburn yesterday in a telegram from Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, or the occasion of the veteran missionary's ninetieth birthday anniversary, which was celebrated yesterday. The message was as follows:

"It is my pleasing duty to announce to you on this anniversary of your ninetieth birthday that his Majesty, the Emperor, has been pleased to confer upon you the third class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, in recognition of the valuable services you rendered to Japan while you lived there, by making important contribu tions to the advancement of the English education among our people, and also of the friendly interest you have since then continually exhibited in the progress of the empire. I also take this opportunity to express on my own behalf the most sincere congratulations upon this happy

The token of the order will not reach Dr Hepburn for several weeks. It is a dis-tinction that is much valued by the Japanese and its bestowal upon a foreigner marks him as a man of unusual note.

#### MONDAY THE NINE'S BILL DAY Conference With Mr. McAdoo-Uniformed Chief May Be Proposed

Police Commissioner McAdoo and the Committee of Nine held a conference yes terday afternoon at the City Club behind closed doors. The session lasted from 4 until nearly half past 7. The committee emerged hungry and silent. Mr. McAdoo's secretary was armed with two dictated interviews. One, from Chairman Austen G. Fox, said that as the time limit for introducing bills in the State Legislature was nearly up the committee had decided to have its bills introduced Monday next and to make public its preliminary report at the same time. The remainder of the canned interview told how delighted the committee had been with Mr. McAdoo, and how much they hoped to see him again. The Commissioner's interview said that the committee had "shown marked ability in the investigation." It added:

"Of course, whether or not the committee and I can agree on all the conclusions reached is a matter that must be left to the

It is understood that the Commissioner will meet with the Nine again next Thursday.

The bill or bills to be presented at Albany will aim to create, it is understood, a uniformed chief of police and to abolish the rank of detective sergeant.

## MAJOR BRIGGS WOUNDED.

By Remarks of His Opponents Preparatory to the Old Guard's Battle of Ballots. Major S. Ellis Briggs, commander of the Old Guard, who is being opposed for re-election to-night by Capt. W. L. Candee. made a statement yesterday in which he said he had been deeply wounded by the un just reflections and insinuations made in the battle. When he received command of the guard eight years ago, Major Briggs said, the organization was demoralized and in debt. It now had \$2,000 in its treasury and he was proud of it, but he is content to

and he was proud of it, but he is content to be a private, if need be. It is understood that Capt. Louis Wendel of the First Battery will referee the battle of the ballots to-night.

Woodruff-Morrison Marriage on April 28. It was announced yesterday that the marriage of former Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff to Miss Isabel Morrison would take place on April 28 at the Dorilton, West Seventy-first street and Broadway, the home of Miss Morrison. It is to be a small and quiet affair. Mr. Woodruff and his home of Miss Morrison. It is to be a small and quiet affair. Mr. Woodruff and his bride will spend their honeymoon at Kamp Kill Kare, his home in the Adirondacks. The marriage of John Eastman Woodruff, a son of Mr. Woodruff, to Miss Eugenia Wilson of Cleveland, will take place at the Woodruff house in Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, early in the summer.

# Brown-Pinckney.

Miss Venie Louise Pinckney, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Pinckney, was married to the Rev. Charles A. Brown, former assistant rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in that church yesterday. The Rev Dr. D. Parker Morgan, the rector, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Ferguson, pastor of Holy Trinity Church, Ossining. The bride Holy Trinity Church, Ossining. The bride was given away by her uncle, George Watson, with whom she entered. She wore a gravyoile gown, arranged with lace yoke, and a gray felt hat with feathers and carried a prayer book. Mrs. Charles W. Mix of New Haven, Conn., was maid of honor and Virginia Swain and Joseph Raymond Swain, niece and nephew of the bride, were flower maiden and page and scattered sweet peas before the couple. The Rev. John Williams, senior curate of the church, was best man, and the Rev. Charles Silas Champlin of Yantic, Conn. Daniel D. Tompkins of Ossining and David and Edward Barnes were ushers.

Next Sunday the bridegroom will preach his first sermon at the Church of the Redeemer, St. Louis, of which he is to be the rector.

# Benedict-Harper.

Miss Urling Harper was married to Ta Grand Benedict, Jr., in the Constable Memorial Chapel, of the Church of the Incarnation. Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, yesterday. The Rev. William M. Grosvenor, the rector, officiated and the bride was given away by her father, Joseph Henry Harper. She wore a white chiffon costume made over white silk, with lace yoke, berthe and front and lace sleeves. The tulle veil was caught with gardenias and she carried a bouquet of illes of the valley and gardenias. Her ornaments were a diamond bee, presented by the bridegroom and a diamond and pearl brooch, the gift of her parents.

Fletcher Harper was the best man and Lawrence C. Rand and Montague La Montagne were ushers.

The bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Henry Harper of Lawrence, L. I., gave a bridal breakfast afterward at Delmonico's for relatives and intimate friends. Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, yes

## Rawkins-Day.

ORANGE, N. J., March 14 .- At the home of her mother, Mrs. Elias Thompson Day, 5 State street, East Orange, Miss Amelia Thomp son Day was married to-day to Lewis Everett Hawkins, general secretary of the Youn Men's Christian Association of the Orange The ceremony was performed under a bow of Southern smilar in the music room of the Day residence by the Rev Dr Fred Clur Baldwin, pastor of Calvary Methodist Episco pal Church. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Misa Madeleine R. Day. The best man was Wilford H. Chapin of Williams port, Pa.